

Bulletin from the
EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY
for coal and steel

INFORMATION SERVICE • HIGH AUTHORITY • LUXEMBOURG

LABOR'S SHARE IN THE COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY LABOR TEAMS VISIT THE U. S.

Steelworkers and miners from the Coal and Steel Community arrive in the United States this month for a tour of U.S. coal and steel production centers to study how U.S. labor and management has handled problems involved in productivity reconversion, and joint means for combatting unemployment.

Members of the free trade unions from six European nations will travel not as nationals but as representatives of Europe's first supra-national Community. Their month-long tour is expected to include visits to mines and plants at Morrisville, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Los Angeles, and Geneva (Utah), visits to labor unions, and attendance at the C.I.O. national convention in Los Angeles. Their tour was arranged jointly by the Foreign Operations Administration, the United Steelworkers of America, and the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community.

The nineteen-man mission is the result of a pressing need to speed solutions to labor problems growing out of increased competition and trade within the six Community countries. The stimulus of competition has resulted in widespread plans for reconversion and modernization of production techniques. As a consequence, labor leaders in the Community have turned to the United States to learn ways and means of safeguarding labor's stake in an expanding market.

THE PROBLEM OF LABOR

Jean Monnet, President of the High Authority of the Coal and Steel Community, stated the dilemma of European labor when he said:

"Progress in Europe has often in the past been hindered

by a desire to retain obsolete methods of production for fear of unemployment. Yet to maintain such methods both prevents the lowering of production costs and a rise in wages. The future European economy essentially depends upon the removal of this discrepancy between the desire for stability and the need for progress."

The Western Europe of the Coal and Steel Community (which now consists of Belgium, France, Western Germany, and the Benelux countries) has a population of some 160 million, approximately that of the United States. Its population density is more than six times as great, with 268 persons per square mile as compared to 40 in the United States. But the number of employed workers totals 74 million whereas in the United States only 62 million are employed. Yet, the income of Western Europe is only \$528 per capita as compared with \$1,848 in the United States; that is, three times as much.

Representatives of Europe's free trade unions visiting the United States in recent years have come away impressed with the aggressive economic role of American trade unions on the U.S. industrial scene. They point out that in contrast, the orientation of free trade unions in Europe is chiefly political rather than economic. Many traditional as well as economic factors are held responsible. One aspect is that the pressures of a highly-regulated and partitioned economy have increased the tendency to make the cost of labor a controlled production variable. Therefore, labor's organized efforts have been in the direction of stability—to consolidate and maintain gains through legislative protection—rather than to seek a fair share of the fruits of increased production as a collective bargainer in a competitive and expanding market. The

problem of European labor frequently has been stated as the problem of changing the status of 74 million workers from producers to producer-consumers of the products on the European marketplace.

THE COMMUNITY'S LABOR POLICY

Behind the drive for unity in Western Europe today is an overriding social objective: to raise the living standards in a community of 160 million people. This is a basic human requirement for the revitalization of Europe. It is also a prime political consideration in Europe where totalitarianism feeds upon poverty.

The framers of the 1952 Treaty creating the Coal and Steel Community and the chiefs of state who signed it were unanimous in their conviction that a common market would bring to Europe an expanding economy and a resultant upward surge in real economic benefits to labor. Article two of the Treaty defined their aim:

"The mission of the European Coal and Steel Community is to contribute to economic expansion, the development of employment, and the improvement of the standard of living in the participating countries through the institution, in harmony with the general economy of the member States, of a common market . . ."

The first steps have been taken: barriers are down and coal and steel production has risen steadily. (Steel production is expected to reach an all-time high of over 43 million metric tons in 1954.) Concern now centers on labor's share in the rewards of the common market in a Community pledged to the gradual improvement and "equalization in progress" of the workers' social and economic status.

Leaders of Europe's free trade unions who helped draft the Treaty and supported the creation of the Coal and Steel Community did not minimize the difficulties for labor inherent in a common market limited, even if only for the time being, to two industries. They saw the problem which the Community institutions would face in maintaining social responsibility in two industries while member states held to their own general social policies. They recognized all the implications in the prevailing situation wherein six nations had as many different wage scales and living standards. Yet they believed that, in the long run, the common market would pay off—that an upward leveling of wages and consequently of living standards would result from a united Europe. They saw the Coal and Steel Community as the first real step toward unity.

Scope of Authority

The Treaty, defining the powers of the Community's executive body, the High Authority, broke with the tradition of protectionism not only for industry but also for labor. Its powers are confined to promoting and maintaining conditions wherein labor as well as industry can avail itself of the economic benefits of the common market. The

High Authority has no power to fix wages. Neither does it have authority to alter national social security provisions or modify tax structures. But the High Authority is empowered to prevent coal and steel companies from penalizing labor for inefficient production methods by paying wages which would be abnormally low for a particular area. It can also prevent employers from using low wages as a weapon of competition.

The Treaty obliges the High Authority to press for elimination of obstacles not only to trade but to the rights of workers—including holding out a guarantee to steelworker or miner that he may move freely across frontiers, without regard to nationality, to any labor market and into any job of his choice within the Community. To encourage mobility, the High Authority has undertaken a voluntary resettlement program designed to help workers seeking employment or higher wages in more productive labor markets and at the same time to protect the worker from unemployment, as the result of technical progress. Europe's crucial workers' housing shortage which has contributed to labor immobility and low production output is also the High Authority's concern. It is empowered to make investment loans for housing projects as well as help finance research projects in the fields of industrial medicine and safety.

How far has the Community been able to move in the 22 months of its existence toward implementing this labor policy? What role has labor played in the decisions of the High Authority? What do the leaders and rank-and-file members of Europe's free trade unions think about the Community today?

This report will attempt to deal with these questions.

The free movement of labor

On May 26, 1954, representatives of the six member states, meeting with the High Authority, signed a pact authorizing the Community to issue European "labor passports." These passports will enable coal miners and steelworkers to cross national frontiers and obtain jobs without prejudice because of nationality. At the same time, the representatives set up a Community-wide chain of employment offices at which workers can apply for jobs on the same terms as local applicants anywhere in the Community.

Fifty-six categories of skilled coal and steel workers are entitled to the labor passport—about one sixth of the Community's total labor force. The ultimate aim of the High Authority is to make the passports available to all coal and steel workers with a minimum of two years experience.

In the Spring of 1955, government representatives, in cooperation with the High Authority, expect to have drawn up a multilateral treaty on social security to ensure that workers shall suffer no loss of social security benefits by migrating to other Community countries. Officials of the International Labor Organization have been mak-

ing comparative studies in this field for the High Authority.

Until reconversions and marked technical changes have their effect upon area labor markets, comparatively few workers will immediately avail themselves of the passports. Present labor migration across frontiers within the Community is confined to Italian agricultural laborers employed in Belgian coal mines. Some 40,000 of the 150,000 miners in Belgium are Italians. Most of the Italian workers in the Belgian mines, however, regard their employment as temporary. The other main group of migrants are some 12,000 workers who live near frontiers of the Community nations and now can cross at will for work without encountering obstacles.

Resettlement

The attitudes of European labor long have been conditioned by the spectre of unemployment as the result of technical progress and economic change. Therefore resettlement clauses in the Treaty guarantee that the worker shall not bear the risk of shifts in production due to the establishment of the common market or to technical progress. The High Authority is empowered to deal with the situation in several ways: it can provide compensation out of its financial resources to help tide workers over until they obtain new jobs; finance their installation in new areas, and retrain them in new skills (in training programs for enterprises absorbing labor even outside the field of coal and steel).

For its first resettlement allocation the High Authority has set aside a fund of \$7,000,000. Member governments, in turn, are required to match the Community contribution for each resettlement project.

Two Community resettlement programs, both in France, are underway.

The first is a project for the voluntary resettlement, through incentive plans, for several thousand French miners from high-cost mines in the south of France to the high-wage coal fields of Lorraine which have the highest productivity (per man-hour output) in the Community. The total estimated cost, to be shared equally by the High Authority and the French Government, is approximately \$3,000,000 for rehabilitation and reinstallation.

Incentives provided by the Community to encourage

workers to move to the Lorraine include paying the cost of transportation for the worker, his family and belongings, and providing him with a bonus for moving. More than 200 miners from Southern France have already settled in the Lorraine in the first few months of the operation.

A second project underway involves the retraining and absorption of about 1,500 French steelworkers temporarily laid off as the result of a reconversion and modernization merger of four French steel mills belonging to the "Acieries et Forges de la Loire." As a result of increased productivity, following the merger, the management of the plants expects to take back all 1,500 workers within the next two or three years. Meanwhile the High Authority and the French Government have agreed to share the \$1,000,000 cost for retraining the workers in new skills to enable them to operate new machinery in the modernized plants and for furnishing extra unemployment compensation providing each worker with not less than the equivalent of a minimum 40-hour a week salary during the reconversion period.

A third project, involving a program with the Italian government, is expected to be proposed shortly for the resettlement of several thousand Italian steelworkers.

Housing

Groundbreaking for 1,000 pilot housing projects will be underway before the end of 1954 in the six nations of the Community as part of a 100,000 unit program planned by the High Authority within the next five years. The program is in addition to national housing programs planned and underway.

Housing is high on the High Authority's list of investment priorities. A quarter of the 100 million dollar loan received from the U. S. Export-Import Bank this year will be set aside for housing loans. One of the persistent problems faced by Europe's coal industry for years has been inadequate miners' housing. A Community-sponsored survey made recently shows that more than 250,000 of the Community's 1,500,000 workers live in homes that are sub-standard or located too far from plants and pits. Better housing, High Authority officials maintain, would attract many more migrant workers to settle permanently in labor-scarce areas. Cited is the example of the immigrant Italian miners, attracted by high wages in Belgium, who would remain and settle with their families if adequate housing were available. Only one out of every five miners signed on between 1950 and 1952 was still on the Belgian colliery books at the end of a year. High turnover has prevented the building of a skilled labor force which in turn lowers productivity, and contributes, through inexperience, to a high accident rate. In Belgium lack of a stable labor force has, in fact, added directly to the cost of production. Many collieries are obliged to pay transportation costs for miners who

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Comparative Employment Figures

Jan. '54 in thousands

	Community	UK	USA
Coal	933	709	316
Iron Ore	60	5	40
Steel*	557	308	655

*Excluding foundries

EUROPE WITHOUT

A week after the French National Assembly's rejection of the EDC, DR. THOMAS DEHLER, leader of the second strongest of the Coalition Government's parties in Western Germany, the Free Democratic Party, said: "The rejection of the EDC is a sentence of death on the European Coal and Steel Community, which cannot live on as a torso."

Since then, the view that the Community remains a cornerstone of European unity has been overwhelmingly expressed by people involved at all levels of the Community's life. Some of these views are assembled on these pages.



A German Labor Leader's view

HEINRICH STRAETER, member of the Executive of the German Metalworkers' Union, and President of the Liaison "Committee of 21", answers questions on Community problems as seen from labor's point of view.

What is the attitude of the Trades Unions toward the European Community for Coal and Steel?

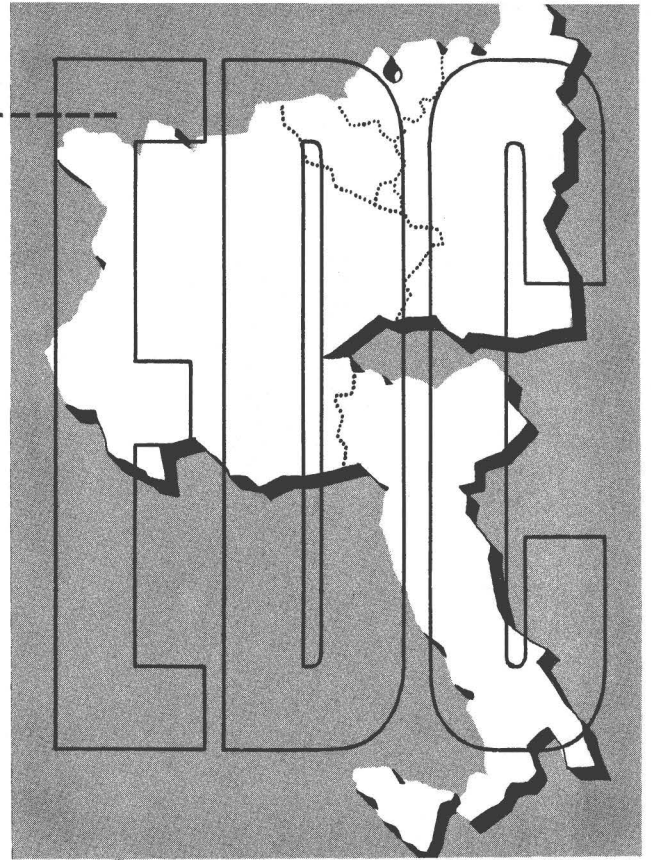
The Trades Unions have a tradition of internationalism. They have always favored the elimination of frontiers. Today they know that if Europe is to progress as the United States and Russia are progressing in their very different ways, it must create a really vast free market. The European Coal and Steel Community seems to us an important step towards this broader unity.

You hold that view despite the rejection of the European Defense Treaty by the French Assembly?

Certainly. The European Coal and Steel Community provides a stage for a working European integration independently of whether and when the political and military integration of Europe is realized. Ultimately, of course, the European Coal and Steel Community is not enough. The problems it leaves open, such as the unification of European currencies and taxation systems, must one day be solved.

Meanwhile, the Community exists—and for a period of 50 years. We shall work to better the worker's standards

Labor's interest in the Community is on the increase. One instance is the motion favorable to the Community which appears on these pages, passed September 23rd at the Annual Congress of the German Metalworkers' Union in Hanover (membership 1,500,000). Another is an appeal made by ANDRE RENARD, assistant secretary-general of the Belgian Trades Union Congress (also printed here) for a Community-wide collective bargaining code.



of life and work within it as it stands. If we are successful, it will, I think, be possible one day to bring the remaining European countries into our system of cooperation.

Do you see now advantages to labor in the European Coal and Steel Community?

Yes, I do. The biggest in comparison with past international trade union activities is that in the Community, trades unions have to provide concrete opinions on practical questions. Their work in international organizations has till now been exclusively confined to recommendations and the expression of non-committal views. Previously, the unions never studied such questions as market research or systems of pricing. Yet these are ultimately of great importance to the workers.

Now, within the Consultative Committee (of the Community) labor unions have to give opinions on this kind of question. They discuss economic problems jointly with the representatives of the enterprises. In many countries such practical discussion, before important decisions are taken, had hitherto not been possible. This is a definite advance.

I have heard there are labor criticisms of the composition of the Consultative Committee. Is that correct?

Yes. At present, there are only employers among the consumer group. There ought also to be labor representatives. *Do you have sufficient contact with the High Authority?* In our day-to-day work we have good contacts with the President, JEAN MONNET, and with PAUL FINET and HEINZ POTTHOFF in particular. Both these members were formerly trades union officials.

Does this activity within a European context tend to bring the trades unions closer together?

The miners, metalworkers and central bureaus of the Free Trades Unions in the six Community countries and the Saar have set up a "Committee of 21" in Luxembourg which coordinates their policy on Community questions. This liaison office is also a research center for us.

The "Committee of 21" considers in advance the agenda of the Consultative Committee. We did that, for instance, in fixing our line on the free movement of labor in the Community and concerning the High Authority's Fair Trading Code, which we support, on condition that enterprises violating its provisions are dealt with firmly.

What would you list as the main positive results for labor of the High Authority's work so far?

Three things. The supervisory machinery which ensures that firms publish their prices and do not discriminate between buyers. Investment policy, which influences firms in a forward direction. The support given to research, for instance, into the problems of silicosis.



A French Labor Leader's view

JEAN-LOUIS BORNARD, secretary of the Miners' Federation of the French Confederation of Christian Trades Unions, replies to questions on the views of his union toward the Community.

What is the attitude of your federation towards the Community?

Our federation overwhelmingly endorses the aims of the European Coal and Steel Community as they were outlined by M. Robert Schuman at our congress in 1950. Needless to say, we still support these aims. The measure of our support and interest can be gauged by the fact that we have formed a supranational federation of miners and metalworkers of the Christian trades unions of the six Community countries, with a permanent office in Luxembourg. We also cooperate closely with the High Authority in helping to implement its reconversion and resettlement schemes. But I must confess to some anxiety, due in part to increasing unemployment in the French coal mines, largely as a result of the growing competition of fuel oil and natural gas. However valuable the social aspect of the Community's work in aiding and backing resettlement and reconversion schemes, we believe that the core of the problem facing us is that caused by the increasing competition of alternative sources of energy to coal.

Would your union like the High Authority to have wider powers?

Those of us who have worked closely with the High Authority know that its powers are limited by the Treaty establishing the Community. But we are anxious to see

that the High Authority does effectively use those powers which it does possess in three fields: first of all, to prevent discrimination; secondly, to "harmonize" conditions within the Community, to ensure that these do not artificially benefit any single nation within the Community; and thirdly, to elaborate an over-all coal policy which will take into account the problem of natural gas and fuel versus coal. In other words, we want a real assurance that the High Authority will abide by the terms of the Treaty and that the worker will not bear any of the brunt of the changes brought about by a common market—which we recognize to be a necessary thing.

How has this attitude been affected by the rejection of EDC?

This is a political matter rather outside our scope. Personally, I would say that the Community is a living reality and that the adverse vote on EDC has not in any way diminished its importance. On the contrary.

Are you satisfied with the composition of the Consultative Committee?

Although labor, consumers and producers share equal numbers of seats on the Committee, we often feel in a distinct minority, owing to the fact that the consumers' representatives are, in all cases, representatives either of fabricating industries or of large retail organizations. We would, therefore, welcome increased labor representation within the Committee to restore the balance, and generally would like to see more importance given to social problems discussed within the Committee.

Resolution of the German Metal Workers

"The Third Congress of the Metalworkers' Union of the Federal German Republic declares itself in favor of the integration of the peoples of Europe in the framework of a wider European economy. After the setback suffered by the European policy of the Federal Republic (EDC), which stressed military considerations and the idea of defense, the Union Congress insists that in a future European policy the accent should be placed on the organization of economic collaboration.

"Setting aside the faults of the European Coal and Steel Community, without, however, losing sight of the reservations it has expressed with regard to it, the Union Congress supports the idea that the first practical results of a European economic policy should not lightly be jeopardized. The correction of these faults and the integration of the Coal and Steel Community in a wider European economic organization, which avoids past errors, are the aims for the future. This economic organization must be subject to genuine democratic controls based on equality among its members." Sept. 23, 1954.

QUEEN JULIANA of the Netherlands . . .

The Government maintains its view on further European political and economic cooperation, that this cooperation, is an indivisible aim which it will not give up . . . It continues to attach great value to the reinforcement of the European Coal and Steel Community.

*Speech from the throne,
opening of Dutch Parliament, 21 September*

VICTOR LAROCK, Belgian Minister for External Commerce . . .

The first (necessity) is to safeguard the work already undertaken: the Coal and Steel Community in particular.

"Le Peuple", 15 September

HEINZ KEMPER, president of Stinnes coal mines group . . . Though the Coal and Steel pool has brought heavy burdens with it to the German coal and steel industry, the industry sees in this pooling of coal and steel, now as before the rejection of EDC, an important form of cooperation.

"Dusseldorfer Nachrichten", 8 September

ARNO RODEHUESER, director of coal-mining machinery section of DEMAG works, Duisburg . . .

No one in the Ruhr thinks the Schuman Plan will collapse as a result of the EDC debacle. Rather, people believe the European Coal and Steel Community is a useful basis for further consolidation.

"Newsweek", 11 October

PIERRE RICARD, President of the French Steel Federation . . .

After the rejection of the European Defense Treaty by the French Parliament, it was necessary to reassure our Italian friends of our continuing determination to create a wide European economic market. Europe's small, out-moded autarchic economies make it helpless before the great economic colossi, America and Russia.

"Il Sole", Milan, 21 September

FERRUCCIO PARRI, former Italian Premier . . .

The extension of universal suffrage to the European Coal and Steel Community's Common Assembly would represent an effective step forward (towards European unity).

The Community by its experience and through its institutions already in existence, can help other countries toward this step.

But the six Community countries and their Governments must show that their guiding principle is the construction of a stable Europe and not a temporary military alliance.

Article in "Mondo Economico", Milan, 18 September

ANDRE RENARD, Secretary-General of the Belgian Trades Union Congress (FGTB) and President of the Consulta-

tive Committee to the High Authority . . .

The Community has succeeded from an economic point of view. Now it must succeed on the social plane . . . The Treaty seems incomplete, it seems reticent on certain points. There is talk of harmonization, but the means of harmonization are not envisaged . . . We would hail as a great victory the conclusion of the first international collective bargaining code valid for the six countries of the European Coal and Steel Community.

I.L.O., Geneva, 14 October (AP)

ROBERT ALTERMAN, Vice-President, Union of French Exporting Industries . . .

The common European market can and must be set up, whatever the solution adopted for collective defense, the European Coal and Steel Community remaining the first stone of the edifice which must be built.

Letter to Premier Mendes-France, 13 September

Housing *continued from page 3*

travel more than 100 miles a day to and from their homes—spending, in some cases, five hours daily for travel in addition to their working hours. It is estimated that this expense increases by a dollar the cost of every ton of coal mined in certain collieries.

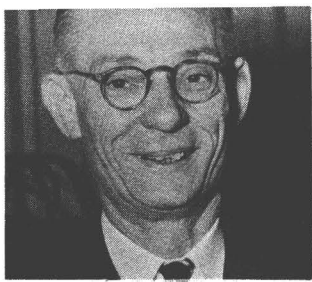
The High Authority sees the immediate need for more housing as a social and economic necessity. Its aim is to increase the rate of workers' housing construction by helping finance private builders willing to employ faster and cheaper mass-construction methods.

In appropriating \$1,000,000 out of its tax revenue for 1954 housing, the High Authority is paving the way for the Community's long-range housing program. Building contracts for the initial projects were awarded to private builders in the member nations as a result of competitive bids submitted. On the basis of a comparative study of building costs for the first 1,000 homes, the High Authority hopes to reduce sharply the cost of subsequent projects through selecting construction methods and materials reflecting the greatest economy in the various countries.

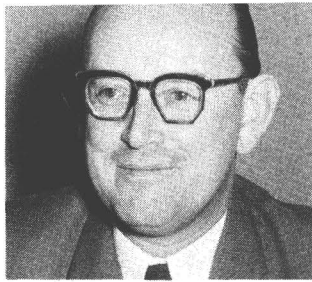
Research

Scientists from research institutions in five of the six member nations, Belgium, France, Western Germany, the Netherlands and Italy met last month in Luxembourg to set up a research pool on mining diseases and hygiene.

The pool, sponsored and financed by the Coal and Steel Community, was created to keep scientists of member nations informed of latest research developments in their field and enable the interchange of scientific data within the Community which hitherto had not been available. The institutions also agreed to exchange information and circulate reports on current work at regular three-month intervals.



PAUL FINET



HEINZ POTTHOFF

LABOR UNIONS AND THE COMMUNITY

European labor took an historic step forward when it won guarantees through the Schuman Plan Treaty to participate on an equal footing in Community institutions forming supra-national economic and social policies.

Thus, in addition to specifying certain social and economic safeguards for labor, the Treaty ensures that the voice of organized labor will be heard in Community councils vested with decision making responsibilities.

However, the Treaty restricts the *formal* participation of labor in the administration of the Community (as it does for industry) to membership on the Consultative Committee. This is a committee of 51 men acting in an advisory capacity to the High Authority. Membership is shared equally with labor by representatives of producers, and of consumers and dealers. The High Authority seeks the advice of the Committee before reaching most of its decisions. Although Committee opinions are not binding, the High Authority is committed to consult with it on specific instances as prescribed in the Treaty. In fact, failure to do so renders decisions in these instances subject to review by the Court on appeal by the Council of Ministers, a member state, individual firm, or labor organization.

The Consultative Committee, which has no parallel in the United States,* meets regularly to discuss problems connected with coal and steel. It has voting power but majority votes on specific issues do not oblige the High Authority to give more weight to majority votes than to the validity of Committee arguments.

Labor leaders also sit, on equal terms with producers, public authorities, and technicians, on all committees called in for consultation on social problems. In addition, workers are frequently consulted directly by the High Authority whenever it requires information on salaries, unemployment, social security and labor migration.

Article 48 of the Treaty expressly states that the High Authority will deal with industry organizations only if these associations set aside a number of seats for workers'

* In 1940 CIO President Philip Murray proposed an Industrial Council Plan calling for planning and administration boards to help speed production in basic defense industries. Murray proposed that labor, management, and government be represented equally on the boards. However, the plan was never realized mainly because of the widespread introduction of labor representatives in Government agencies and defense industries during the war.

representatives or otherwise give "a satisfactory place in their organization to the expression of the workers' interests." Thus the Community recognizes and, in fact, requires labor participation, consistent with the principal of codetermination (such as already exists in Germany's basic industries) as a prerequisite for dealing directly with organizations of coal and steel producers.

At the present time, in addition to the 17 trade unionists on the Consultative Committee, labor is represented by two eminent European labor leaders in the High Authority. They are Paul Finet, former Belgian president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Heinz Potthoff, leader, for many years, in the German Trades Union Federation.

Labor's future role in the Community

New responsibilities shouldered by European trade unions within the Community during the past two years have broadened labor's attitudes. Trade union leaders acknowledge a marked increase in labor's self-confidence and concern with a wider range of economic and administrative affairs as a result of equal working relationships with management and industry specialists.

One sign of increased confidence of the trade unions is seen in demands for increased participation in Community affairs. In addition to present committee responsibilities, labor leaders intend, during the 1955 elections, to press for inclusion among the consumer members of the Consultative Committee, workers from industries closely linked with coal and steel such as transport and chemical workers.

The two main European labor confederations—the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions—continue to provide strong support for the Community. But acceptance of the Community by the free trade unions is not uncritical. Labor spokesmen repeatedly have declared that although labor supports the aims of the Community, it will be judged by its achievements.

Labor undoubtedly will judge the success of the Community in terms of its ability to maintain full employment in Europe while improving workers' living and working conditions. One significant result of labor participation in Community affairs has been the practical education European labor leaders have had in dealing with the probable social and economic effects of an expanding economy. Despite the traditionally conservative attitude of European labor, trade union leaders recently have called for a speed-up in European economic integration—urging the inclusion of new sectors of the economy into the Community.

Labor's bid for broader integration may indicate that the economic education of Europe's trade unions has been achieved in something less than two years. In all events, it appears that labor's role in the European economy is growing with the growth of the Community.

NEWS BRIEFS

The Japanese Ambassador in Brussels, MR. SHOJI ARAKAWA, presented his credentials to the High Authority on October 20. He informed M. Jean Monnet, President of the High Authority of the European Community for Coal and Steel, that the Japanese Government intends setting up a permanent delegation to the Community. Mr. Arakawa will himself head this delegation, in addition to his ambassadorial duties.

The Official Journal of the High Authority of the European Community for Coal and Steel is now being published in English as well as in the four Community languages—French, German, Italian and Dutch. The English version is printed by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Three communist trade unions, the "Central Committee of the Mineworkers Union of Bulgaria," the "Miners Federation of the Revolutionary Syndicalist Movement of Czechoslovakia" and the "Central Bureau of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour" have protested to the High Authority against its "endeavours to deport French miners to Belgium without their consent and against their will". The letters, all couched in similar terms, arrived in Luxembourg within a few days of each other. They described the Schuman Plan as "anti-worker" and "warmongering". The purpose of the Plan, the letters said, was "to get the miners and metalworkers of Europe under the imperialist yoke of the West Germans and the Americans."

The letters presumably referred to the Community's voluntary resettlement scheme through financial incentives to miners in southern France. The success of the plan* apparently has caused serious embarrassment to local Communists.*

The first "European" secondary school opened in Luxembourg on October 12, under the auspices of the European Coal and Steel Community and the education ministers of its six member countries. Multi-lingual teachers carry out instruction in the four Community languages—French, German, Italian and Dutch. Each pupil learns at least one foreign language and takes part, regardless of language barriers, in common classes for sport, singing, handicrafts and gymnastics.

The High Authority has awarded two \$1,000 scholarships to Miss Ghislaine Halleux (France) and Walter Kanningesser (Germany) for research into supranationality and common markets. They were awarded by a board consisting of M. Robert Schuman, the former French Foreign Minister, Professor Arnold Toynbee, the British historian, and Mr. Eelco van Kleffens, the Secretary-General of the United Nations General Assembly.

* Described in this number.



Children learn songs in four languages at the European Primary School in Luxembourg run by the High Authority

Photo by John Craven, Paris

U. S. Labor Says:

"We reaffirm our endorsement of the concept behind the Schuman Plan as it applies presently to European industry and congratulate the ICFTU Committee on the Schuman Plan for the constructive and successful work which it has performed in coordinating the activities of the trade union centers of the participating countries of the International Trade Secretariats concerned with the European Coal and Steel Community.

"We believe that the principles of the European Coal and Steel Community should be extended to other industries and insist that the free trade unions be adequately represented in all existing and future organs of European integration."

Excerpt from a resolution on foreign policy adopted at the National CIO Convention, December, 1953.

"The highest hope for peace, freedom and social justice in Europe lies in the progress towards the integration and unification of the economic, political, cultural, and military undertakings of its democratic countries. . . . hence after the defeat of the EDC . . . the American Federation of Labor urges more active support than ever of the other great European idea—the European Community for Coal and Steel . . . I reiterate our hearty support of this historic effort and sound institution for developing and gradually remoulding the economy of free Europe . . . to promote just and healthy economic relations and the betterment of the conditions of life and labor particularly for the freedom-loving peoples of Western Europe."

Excerpts from a statement by George Meany, President of the AFofL, November, 1954.

Readers, students and teachers, interested in pamphlets, special information, or statistics concerning the Coal and Steel Community may write to:
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY FOR COAL AND STEEL
Information Office, 222 Southern Building
Washington 5, D. C.

Chairmen of organizations dealing with international affairs may write to the above office for names of officials from the Community who will be available for speaking engagements in 1955.